

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Writers are requested to send their names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for the good faith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac of yesterday state that all was quiet—nothing going on, beyond the usual routine duties.

—Twenty of the Union fleet of gunboats have arrived at Nashville. At the shoals, three of the boats were fired into by the enemy with rifles. Three men on board of the *Freestone* were wounded. Boats laden with supplies have also arrived. The steamer *Trio* has reached Louisville, Ky. The captain states that he was hailed by a body of Rebel cavalry, who ordered him to remove his crew and wounded men to the plantations. The gunboat *Shiloh* surrounded without firing a gun. Capt. Combs denies the existence of a large Rebel force near Nashville. There are reports of large Rebel reinforcements having reached Shelbyville.

The gunboat *Sagamore* reports the capture on the 15th inst., at Jupiter Inlet, Florida, of the *Lincoln* salt steamer, of Nassau, with an assorted cargo of salt, coffee, gin and dry goods; also of the English schooner *John*, of Nassau, Sth., loaded with salt. The schooner *Ariel* reports the capture of the schooner *Good-Lock* on the 15th, off the Florida Cape, with turpentine and cotton.

—The Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Secretary of the Treasury have agreed upon the necessary financial measures, and a bill will be reported to-day. A message from the President was read in Congress yesterday, deprecating the issue of more notes, though consenting for the present in order to pay off the army. The President favors the taxing of bank circulation.

—In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, yesterday, the examination of Lieut.-Col. Tillston was continued, his testimony being with reference to what occurred in the movement of Gen. Pope's army from Warrenton back to the fortifications before Washington, especially on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of August.

—The Navy Department yesterday received Rear-Admiral Porter's official report of the capture of *Arkansas* Post. All the gunboats and men did splendidly. The loss in the naval branch on outside was only 31 killed and wounded.

—Further extracts from Rebel correspondence taken from young Sanders are made public. Sanders the elder is greatly concerned about his ships, which he thinks the only salvation of the Confederacy.

—The steamer *Florida*, at the Brooklyn Yard, is ordered off at once, under command of Capt. Babbat of the late Monitor.

—Letters from Rosecrans's Army and from Missouri are printed on the 3d page of this morning's paper.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the U. S. Senate yesterday the Postmaster-General's reply about the delay of mails between Washington and New-York was read. The reason is the crowd of travel on the railroads. A bill was reported providing for greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. A bill was introduced to extend the act concerning bribery of Congressmen to all Government employees. Resolutions concerning the doings of France in Mexico were offered, and laid over. On the bill for the discharge of State prisoners, speeches were made by Mr. Powell and Mr. Wright, but no vote was taken.

In the House, a bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000,000 to aid Maryland in abolishing slavery. It was referred to the Select Committee on Emancipation. A bill was referred authorizing the payment of duties in legal tender notes with 33 per cent added. A resolution was offered proposing the making of a perfect register of the forces of the Union. Inquiries were made as to the cost of mail carrying between Washington and New-York: cost of carrying troops and supplies, with return has not been made of certain unpaid regiments; how much revenue comes from army staff, &c. Credentials of John B. Rogers, claiming to be elected from Tennessee, were referred. The remainder of the session was used up in discussion, in Committee of the Whole, on financial measures.

—It is said that Mr. Brennan, our new City Controller, recently snubbed Fernando Wood in the most pointed manner. Wood presented Brennan with a long list of names, remarking in the cold, imperious manner that he wanted them appointed to clerkships, &c. Mr. Brennan didn't see it. Wood reminded him of the bargain between Mozart and Tammany, and rather snidely demanded the appointments. Brennan replied that he wanted the list endorsed by the Mozart Committee, when the ex-Mayor blandly asked him that "it was all right." "That may be," said Brennan, "but you are not Mozart," and Wood departed, in wrath and disappointment.

—There are no new developments about Speaker of the New-York Assembly. The *Argos* and the *Journal* of yesterday both contain articles favoring such an organization as, by concession on each side and a fair division of patronage, will compromise neither party and facilitate legislation. Last night the leaders of the Democracy in Brooklyn held a meeting, at which Mr. Calhoun's course was denounced, and a Committee raised to labor with him. The real object of the Democracy—to prevent the election of a United States Senator in place of Preston King—was boldly avowed.

—The Board of Councilmen had a short session last evening. The use of the Chamber was granted to the Superior Court for the month of February. The Controller reported a balance in the Treasury on Jan. 17 of \$1,342,460 64. The amount of Corporation bonds now outstanding is \$2,895,570, of which \$1,500,000 is not legalized, and \$500,000 of which must be paid on the 1st of February. A message from the Mayor was referred to the National Committee. The Committees of the Board of Councilmen for 1863 were announced.

—The steamer *Champion* left Aspinwall for this port on the 9th inst., under convoy of the gunboat *Sagamore*. This information is brought by the steamer *America* which left Aspinwall in company with the *Champion*, and reports head winds during the entire passage, being obliged to wait to on one occasion for fourteen hours.

P. S.—The *Champion* arrived safely last night, with \$57,000 in gold, and passengers. She was convoyed by the gunboat *Augusta*.

—Yesterday morning an extensive burglary was discovered by the Fourth Ward Police, the thieves having entered the bonded store of Merrill & Co., Nos. 286, 288, and 290 Cherry street, through a hole in the rear wall, and removed \$300,000 worth of silks and other goods, which were recovered by the police. The burglars are yet uncaught.

—On the 7th page of this morning's paper we print an interesting letter from Washington, concerning the reported French intrigues in Texas. Also, a report of the examination of vessels chartered for the Banks Expedition.

—By the arrival of the *America*, from Aspinwall,

we have later Central America news, a synopsis of which we give in another column. The most striking event of recent occurrence was an earthquake, which has given Costa Rica an ague fit.

—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court proposes to enjoin the laying of a track on Broad street, Philadelphia, to connect the freight lines of the New-York and Baltimore railroads.

—The Governor elect of New-Jersey will be inaugurated to-day at 12 o'clock. A large number of military companies and citizens will be present.

—A fire at Portage City, Wis., on Sunday night, destroyed the railroad passenger and freight houses and a grain elevator. Loss \$35,000.

—The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Mr. McGrath, was elected yesterday by the Legislature.

—During the past year 24,872 German emigrants arrived at the port of New-York. The number in 1861 was 37,844.

—The entire Union ticket for city officers in Middletown City, Conn., was elected yesterday by a large vote.

—The advices from Washington in regard to the financial measures of the Government created a new buoyancy in the State market yesterday, with an advance of 1 to 2 per cent. The excitement and amount of transactions at the morning Board were scarcely so great as on some previous days, but the advance on most descriptions of Shares was steady and reliable. The excitement was intense throughout the session, and the registered list does not cover probably more than two-thirds of the transactions. At the noon Board there was a large business done, with an improving market. At the second Board the excitement continued, and the transactions were large in the leading shares. In some cases there was a natural reaction from the large advance of the morning, but most descriptions were higher. At the 4 o'clock call the market was off somewhat on the Shares, which had advanced most rapidly under realizing sales, but at the close the market was firm. The market for foreign bills is very firm, with a good demand. Sterling is 16 1/2-16 3/4. Freight is without important change. The market for gold was much excited yesterday, and sales were made as high as 160 against 147 on Sunday.

OUR U. S. SENATOR.

The present term of the Hon. Preston King, U. S. Senator from our State, expires on the 4th March ensuing, and a law prescribes specifically the time and manner of filling his place. On the first Tuesday in February at noon each House is to proceed in its own chamber to nominate a Senator; and, their respective nominations being thus made, the Senate proceeds to the Assembly Chamber, where they meet in convention, the President of the Senate in the chair. The nominations are then compared, and, if found to agree, the person thus nominated is declared the Senator elect; while, in case of their disagreement, the Convention proceeds as in joint ballot to elect a Senator by a majority of its entire vote cast. It is thus morally impossible that an election should be defeated save through an evasion or violation of express provisions of law.

The Seymourite press, in its ravings over the action of the Unionists in supporting Mr. Calhoun for Speaker, betrays the hitherto secret purpose of the party managers to defeat the choice of a Senator at this session. They say that the election of Mr. C. or any other candidate by Republican votes secures the choice of a Senator not of their stripe, and on this ground palliate the outrages of Friday and Saturday. Let us look into this:

The House consists of 123 members, and is politically tied; the Senate of 32, whereof at least 22 are Unionists. One of these, we believe, is sick and absent; but the Union majority in the Senate, and of course in Convention of the two Houses, cannot fall below 10.

Let us suppose, then, the legally specified day of election arrived, and the Senate to have nominated whoever may be agreed upon as the Union candidate. The House proceeds to vote, and the 64 Unionists vote for their candidate, while the 61 Seymourites, in order to defeat an election, vote for so many different persons; and the result is no nomination. A second vote is thereupon had; and now the 64 Unionists, in order to get into joint ballot, cast all their votes for whomsoever may be named by the first Seymourite voting, intending to place him in nomination. But no—the Seymourite who named him rises and changes his vote to some one else, and there is again no choice. And, as it is easier to change one vote than sixty-four, this game may be kept up until the Assembly is wearied into an adjournment, leaving the State with but one U. S. Senator after the 3d of March next. We presume this is the plot, for thus only can the law be evaded and an election defeated.

It is the evident apprehension of the Seymourites that Mr. Calhoun, if elected Speaker by Unionist votes, will not play this game of dodge for the benefit of Fernando Wood. Hence the Herculean efforts to bully him into declining or the Unionists out of his support. Hence the violence, rowdism and bullying menaces of Saturday. We shall see how this is to result.

THE PREPARING REVOLUTION.

The Missouri Democrat has a letter from Springfield, Illinois, where there has recently been a general gathering of Democratic politicians to influence the choice of a United States Senator and agree on a programme for the immediate future. The correspondent writes that:

"A well-considered plan is prepared by the Democratic leaders in the Western and Eastern States. That plan, though revolutionary in its end, is intended not to be in its means, up to a certain point, if possible. As many Legislatures of the Free States can be prevailed on to be to send Commissioners to Louisville, Kentucky, to meet Commissioners from the Border and as many of the Slave States as possible. If the Republicans, especially the New-England States, do not send Commissioners, they are to be left out. If they do, no matter; a plan of compromise is to be offered which will force them out of the Union, thus putting them into the attitude of rebellion. They are not wanted. The Confederacy is to comprise the Western States, and Ohio, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, &c.; so that there shall be an outlet to the sea on the east via New-York, and on the south via New-Orleans. When this Convention, so-called, at Louisville, meets, it is to be virtually a Congress. It will invite the Southern States into its deliberations. Of those that come in, and with those of the North that can be got to join it, a Confederacy is to be formed, in which slavery is to be legalized and guaranteed in every possible way and Abolitionism crushed out. Cut off from New-England, it is hoped that free speech and free ideas will be so effectively disposed of as to set at rest forever all agitation of slavery. Indeed, agitation on a great many other subjects is also to be effectively crushed out."

These gentlemen reckon without their host, whose name is Jeff. Davis. Roll themselves in the gutter as thoroughly as they may, he will have none of them. If they were to succeed in expelling New-England from a new league of the Middle and Western States, he would refuse to take part in it, and would cling to his present Confederacy of real Slave States,

knowing those that are without Slaves to be unworthy for his purpose. They may crouch to him to-day, but they will rise against him to-morrow. It is possible to destroy, and even to subdivide the Union: it is morally impossible to re-subject it permanently to the Slave Power. Exclude New-England and you have still Western New-York, Northern and Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Michigan, all of Wisconsin not mainly peopled from Europe, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas thoroughly freed by Republican ideas. You cannot stifle free speech and free ideas in regions where school-houses are more numerous than grog-shops; you cannot make those who have given their brothers and sons to the defense of the Union, love that infernal source of Rebellion which has cost the lives or limbs of those dear ones. There are sentiments which may be "effectually crushed out," but hatred of Oppression, love of Universal Freedom, sympathy for the degraded and imbruted, are not among them. If they were, earth would become pandemonium and Gd be no longer God.

FRANCE IN MEXICO.

Mr. McDougall of California yesterday submitted to the Senate the following concurrent resolutions, which were made a special order for Thursday of this week:

Resolved, That the present attempt of the French Government to subvert the Republic of Mexico by force of arms, is a violation of the established rules of international law, and that it is moreover a violation of the faith of France, pledged by the treaty made at London on the 11th of October, 1861, between the Allied Governments of Spain, France, and England, and communicated to this Government over the signatures of the Representatives of the Allied Powers, by the letter of the 21st of November, 1861, and particularly and repeatedly assigned to this Government through its minister resident at the Court of France.

Resolved further, That the attempt to subject the Republic of Mexico to French authority is an act and a direct injury to this Republic, but to free institutions everywhere, and is regarded not only unfriendly but hostile.

Resolved further, That it is the duty of this Republic to require of the Government of France that her armed forces should be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico.

Resolved further, That it is the duty and proper course of this Republic now and hereafter to send and to the Republic of Mexico as is or may be required to prevent the principle of intervention of any of the States of Europe, in the political affairs of the Republic of Mexico.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Government of Mexico the views now expressed by the two Houses of Congress, and that he be requested to cause to be negotiated such a treaty or treaties between the two Republics as will tend to make these views effective.

—We have already remarked the eagerness of politicians of the McDougall stamp to drag our country into any sort of foreign embroilment that may operate as a diversion in favor of the Slaveholding Rebels. This movement of Mr. McD.'s is—in the elegant diction of Sunset Cox—"a sausage made of the same dog."

There are many arguments in the above string of resolves that we do not know to be true, with some that we believe to be untrue; but the general fact is that the presence of a formidable French army in Mexico is an eye-sore to our country and at variance with her traditional policy. It is quite possible that if we were now where we stood three years ago, our Government would feel bound to ask France to explain her intentions with regard to Mexico. But we are not where we were—we are very far from that point—and the whole world does know that any attempt on our part to hector France with regard to her proceedings in Mexico—much less to "require" her to withdraw her forces from that country, and, failing that, to form a defensive alliance with the Mexicans hostile to the first Military power of Europe, would be simply absurd. There may be times for riding the high horse, but we are not now in trim for indulgence in that exercise.

We are well assured that France contemplates no permanent occupation of Mexico. The cost of such occupation would enormously outweigh its advantages. We believe the Emperor considers it a point of honor to carry his arms to the capital; but, once there, he will be glad enough to make the best attainable peace and get away to the coast and home again, as we did. Mexico is a poor country—a land of idlers and beggars—and no foreign power can hereafter rule it so as to make it pay its own cost. Foreign military rule might for a season work well for Mexico, but it could only be maintained at a heavy cost to the ruling power. Louis Napoleon may have some hundreds of millions to lavish on this project, but we know not in what corner of his treasury he keeps it. We believe he to-day wishes he had never sent a soldier to Mexico, and will even more heartily wish so before he gets away from her. He has made a blunder, and the only way to force him to persist therein is that indicated by Mr. McDougall.

From every side, we have daily indications of the purpose of our Sham Democracy to force upon us a European intervention in the interest of the Slaveholding Rebels. They mean to help them out of their trouble by plunging our country into a contest with maritime or Western Europe. They are contriving every form of provocation and studied insult to France with a view to hurrying her into an unwelcome intervention in our quarrel. There is no need of this, and we can escape it if we will. Mexico is in no danger of permanent military occupation or possession by France, while we are in danger of subjugation by the Slaveholding Rebels and their sympathizers in the Free States. Our peril is by far the more imminent and fearful, and we stand in more real need of assistance than Mexico does. For this reason, we trust Congress will not waste time on Mr. McDougall's flank movement in aid of the Rebels. We have work enough straight before us.

VANCE-SEYMOUR.

Rebel Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has troubles of his own with regard to arbitrary arrests and the privilege of *habeas corpus*. Hear the following extract from his late Message:

"There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities a number of citizens of North Carolina arrested for alleged political offenses. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it takes me both to see and to know, in view of the oath we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process; as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted by their accusers. I have said these things before His Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof."

—We must say that Gov. Vance has herein set an example which Gov. Seymour would have done well to follow. He finds that a

number of the citizens of his State have been arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned by the Confederate authorities; and he writes respectfully to their chief to know the grounds of these arrests. This is proper, just, patriotic. No doubt, they are all incarcerated on suspicion of having aided or sympathized with the Union cause, just as others have been imprisoned on our side for alleged aid to or sympathy with the Rebel cause. The Governor deems it his duty to ascertain officially of the Confederate President the grounds of these arrests and to insist that they be brought to trial and confronted by their accusers. Gov. Vance is an old-time Whig and Unionist, and holds about the same relation to the Administration at Richmond that Gov. Seymour does to that at Washington. But mark the difference in spirit and diction between the treatment by the Rebel and the Unionist respectively of precisely the same state of facts.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

A letter from the Rev. T. Van Calker, Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Surinam, dated Oct. 4, 1862, announces that on that day the law recently passed by the Legislature of Holland concerning the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch colonies was published in Surinam. In accordance with this law, a proclamation of the Governor declared all the slaves of the colony free, on and after the first of July next. They are, however, to remain several years under the supervision of the State.

This measure nearly completes the work of Emancipation in the West Indies; one by one the European monarchies holding West-Indian colonies—England, France, Denmark, Sweden—have acknowledged the most inalienable of human rights, the right of every man to his personal liberty, and decreed the abolition of Slavery. Different methods have been tried. In some instances, as in the French colonies, emancipation has been sudden; in others it has been gradual; but in every instance it has been peaceably accomplished. The negroes have neither massacred their masters nor refused their liberty; and now that the opposition of a few planters has been overcome, and all the negroes have been declared freemen, this condition appears so generally as their normal state that no voice dares to demand their re-enslavement.

The immense majority of the negroes in the West Indian islands are Christians, and it is well known that the missionaries, who have a more intimate acquaintance with them than any other class of men, bear a favorable testimony to their religious and moral condition. They unanimously attest that their Christianization has made rapid progress since emancipation, and that the churches are rapidly progressing toward a position which will render them self-supporting, and allow the foreign missionary boards which provide at present part of the expenses for the pastors and the churches, to withdraw their missionaries, and send them to pagan countries.

Surinam has a population of about 16,000 white persons, and nearly 50,000 negroes. More than one-half of the negroes, about 27,000, belong to the missions of Moravians, who employ among them at present no less than sixty-six missionaries, all of whom are hopeful of the beneficial effects of emancipation.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY LAW.

We published yesterday an abstract of the evidence and proceedings in an assault and battery case tried last Thursday in the Marine Court of this city. One George Chapman, hailing from Memphis, Tenn., struck a servant girl belonging to the hotel two blows in the face on Sunday evening, December 21, under the false pretense that the girl had several days before slapped his child. An attempt was made by one of the attorneys of Chapman to make out that "the Abolitionists" (which is now, as Beauregard ordered it should be, the title given by Secessionists to Unionists) had induced the girl to sue Chapman, and he thereupon made a political harangue to the Jury, hoping no doubt that at least one traitor was among them. The Jury, however, did not appear to have regarded the question as a political one, and gave the outraged woman a verdict for \$250.

There are one or two rulings of Judge Henne, who presided at the trial, to which we feel bound to object. We have not a word to say against that officer personally, for he is reputed to be a humane and well-meaning man, and we have no suspicion that he would, knowingly, allow his political feelings to influence him on the bench. But it strikes us that if two of his rulings are correct, personal security against lawless violence will soon become unknown in this city, and the Courts will afford no redress for brutal outrages like that in question. Judge Henne in the first place refused to strike out of the defendant's answer an alleged provocation stated to have occurred three days prior to the assault, but on the contrary, although the law was argued and the authorities cited to him, he permitted the defendant to show, or rather to attempt to do so, the old provocation in justification of the assault, or in mitigation of damages. The rule, as laid down in the books, is that where "the blood has had time to cool," no previous provocation will justify or mitigate the offense. Chief-Justice Spencer, in the case of Lee at Woodley, says: "A contrary course would greatly encourage breakers of the peace, personal encounters, and every species of brutal force, and would tend to uncivilize the community." So in Massachusetts it was settled more than half a century ago, in the case of Avery at Ray, that the defendant may give in evidence in mitigation of damages, immediate provocation, such as happened at the time of the assault, but not such as happened previously. And in the case of Willis at Forrest, the General Term of the Superior Court decided unanimously (Oakley, Emmet, and Campbell, Justices) that the provocation could not be given in evidence if it "did not happen at the time of the assault." Judge Duer, who reported this decision (2 Duer's Reports, 310), has this head-note: "In an action of assault and battery,

causes of provocation cannot be admitted in evidence in mitigation of damages unless they happened at the time of the assault or immediately preceding it, so as to form part of one transaction."

But the second objection to the Judge's ruling is yet more to be regretted than the first. He permitted, in spite of objection and exception, the defendant to testify to an alleged conversation between himself and his wife out of the sight and hearing of the plaintiff shortly before the assault. The defendant swore in such a way as to show that he was, to a considerable degree, provoked by his wife to make the assault, and that she stated to him matters which were distinctly disproved on the trial. Now it seems to us that a provocation by untrue statements made by a man's wife are no excuse for an assault by him on another woman. If we understand the term "provocation," it means something done by the party assaulted and not by a third party, and least of all by the assailant's wife. If an assault upon an innocent person may be justified or damages for it mitigated by showing that it was in consequence of statements made by the assailant's wife, we do not perceive who is safe against an assault and battery; and, indeed, provocations of that kind are easy to invent and impossible to disprove. Undoubtedly the Jury must have been influenced by this testimony, and have felt disposed to lay the blame largely on the wife and deal lightly with the husband. The limit of a verdict in the Marine Court is \$500, and in the absence of the defendant's statements about his wife, it seems likely that the Jury would have given more than \$250 damages.

Our Judges cannot be too careful to hold fast to the ancient landmarks and rebuke any rule which tends to suppress raffianism, rowdism, and barbarism. Our city is now full of bad characters, who prefer beating our women on their own hearth-stones to fighting our men in the field of battle. Let not the guardians of the law do ought to encourage this class of ruffians.

A Washington manufacturer of news for one of our most scandalous city journals reports the Editor of this paper as saying to the President of the United States with regard to a reorganization of his Cabinet: "It must be done," and being answered "It shall be done." It is such trash that exposes our people to disgrace and ridicule abroad. We never spoke to the President of our country a word inconsistent with the dignity of his high office, and never were addressed by him in any spirit but that of personal regard and kindness. Nothing like either of the above sentences was ever uttered between us.

Some of the writers of idle gossip from Washington recently outraged the feelings of the widow of a lamented Senator from Illinois by announcing her betrothal to an eminent Cabinet Minister. It was even asserted that the banns had been published in a Catholic church, when in truth the parties so rudely advanced had not met within the seven years preceding the appearance of this *canard*.

Ought there not to be some restraint on the utterance of such annoying fabrications?

Nibble's Garden.

It must be an infinite satisfaction for an artist of Miss Bateman's youth and brief career, to find such proofs of the attraction of her name as were displayed last evening at this theater. The audience which greeted the opening of this, her second New-York engagement during the season, was overwhelmingly large and cordially enthusiastic. Her personal reception was especially fervent, and the applause which was bestowed upon her throughout the evening betrayed a warmer feeling than perhaps the more performances of the occasion would have excited.

Miss Bateman appeared in a newly translated and considerably modified version of a celebrated German drama, representing a series of domestic incidents founded upon the persecution of the Jews in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its title, as here offered, is "Leah, the Forsaken," and the central character is that of a young and beautiful Jewish girl, who, abandoning her people in the hope of being united to a Christian, is herself subsequently abandoned, through deceptions practiced upon her too credulous and not over faithful lover. During the first three acts she suffers numberless indignities for his sake. In the fourth, she witnesses his marriage with another, and, in a scene of peculiar power, visits her just wrath upon him. In the fifth, the time of which advances a number of years, she returns from afar, is softened, and revokes her malediction, and departs, leaving her former affianced in domestic peace. Many opportunities are afforded for the exhibition of those vehement effects of declamation by which Miss Bateman always appeals most strongly to her audiences, and these are employed in a manner which invariably secures the most tumultuous applause. Miss Bateman was called before the curtain at the close of the play, as also were Mr. J. W. Wallack, jr., and Mr. Edwin Adams, who assisted her with painstaking fidelity throughout.

The general performance was good, and the manner in which the piece was put upon the stage could not be surpassed. The scenery is in exquisite taste, and thoroughly appropriate and harmonious, with only an occasional imperfection so slight as to pass unnoticed by the public. The whole of the incidental music, by Mr. Robert Stempel, is worthy of that gentleman's reputation, and one of the choruses was received last evening with particular approbation. The success of "Leah" with the audience appeared positive, and it will be repeated every night until further notice.

—The Rev. Mr. Riddick was a Scotch Presbyterian minister in Orkney County, Scotland; he was a widower with several children, and enjoyed poor health. Jane Puley was a servant in his household, very kind to his children, and devoted to his comfort. After anxious consultation with her the clergyman determined to marry her, and she was not averse; but there were difficulties in the way: prejudices existed; the people would think themselves affronted should the minister marry his servant. So the parties, injudiciously enough, agreed to contract a private or Scotch marriage, which they did in a perfectly legal manner, both of them signing a formal declaration of matrimony. In course of time the marriage became known, and the Presbyterian took hold of the case to such purpose that they at once suspended the clergyman from his functions, and engaged a successor. So the Scotch Presbyterians may be supposed to have clearly expressed their sentiments against the style of wedlock to which their country has given a name.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means and the Financial Measure.

THE PROVISIONS AGREED UPON

Special Message from the President

THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HE APPROVES THE JOINT RESOLUTION

He Suggests Reasonable Taxation on Bank Circulation.

He also Suggests Other Measures of Relief

The Comfort of the Sick and Wounded

SENATOR WILSON'S BILL ON THE SUBJECT.

\$1,000,000 Per Day Paid to the Army.

AMOUNT OF DEMAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION

Commissioner Boutwell's Report

IMPORTANT BILLS IN CONGRESS

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

THE WAYS AND MEANS AND THE FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning acted on the report of Sub-Committee Spaulding, Horton, and Hooper, of their interview with Secretary Chase. By a vote unanimous, save one dissentient, they gave the Secretary power to sell bonds at the best price he can obtain. They also took away from the holders of legal tender notes the right to convert them at pleasure into twenty year bonds. To-morrow a bill will be reported that antifies both the Committee and the Treasury Department.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—THE

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, ETC.

Just at the termination of the finance debate this afternoon, the following message was received from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the Army and Navy of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th inst. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 in United States notes, if so much money is needed, for the payment of the Army and Navy. My approval is given in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due to our soldiers and our sailors.

While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended banks together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real values, thereby augmenting the cost of living, to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that continued issues of United States notes without any check to the issues of suspended banks, and without adequate provision for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep them within due limits, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and this matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of this currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation or otherwise, is needed, seems equally clear.

Independent of this general consideration it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burdens. In order to raise money by way of loans must easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public dues may be paid, is almost, if not quite indispensable.

Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, as suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session. The securing of this circulation by the pledge of the United States bonds, as herein suggested, would still further facilitate loans by increasing the present, and causing a future demand for such bonds. In view of the actual financial embarrassments of the Government, and of the greater embarrassment, sure to come, if the necessary means of relief be not afforded, I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution which proposes relief only by increasing the circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures, such in substance as those I have just referred to, may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured, not only to the Army and Navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provisions made for future demands on the Treasury.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

As the reading of the document proceeded, curiosity gave place to astonishment. The recommendation to Congress to adopt Secretary Chase's banking scheme provoked laughter over most of the House. A Special Committee was speedily laid on the table by a vote of 62 to 20. While thus placing the document where the House could handle it to-morrow, the expression of irritation at what was called the interference and dictation of the President was very general. The message fell on a very thin Senate. The printing of it was refused by the few members present, and the adjournment took place in a greater and more general expression of recalcitrance at what a distinguished Senator called the President's growing habit of returning bills with his signature, accompanied with lectures to Congress for having passed them.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS PER DAY PAID TO THE ARMY.

The semi-official announcement in this morning's papers, to the effect that nearly a million a day has